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Citation for final published version:

Lunga, Carolyn M. 2021. Book Review - The Handbook of Journalism Studies, Editions 2009 and 2020. JOMEC Journal (16) , pp. 134-143.
10.18573/jomec.215 file

Publishers page: <http://doi.org/10.18573/jomec.215>
<<http://doi.org/10.18573/jomec.215>>

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Comparative Book Review: The Handbook of Journalism Studies, Editions 2009 and 2020

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REVIEWED BOOKS

Wahl-Jorgensen, K. and Hanitzsch, T. Eds. 2009. *The Handbook of Journalism Studies*. 1st edition. New York and London: Routledge.

Wahl-Jorgensen, K. and Hanitzsch, T. Eds. 2020. *The Handbook of Journalism Studies*. 2nd edition. New York and London: Routledge.

KEYWORDS

journalism studies, scholarship, news production, epistemology, global context, theory

CITATION

Lunga, C. M. 2021. Comparative Book Review: The Handbook of Journalism Studies, Editions 2009 and 2020. *JOMEK Journal* 16, pp. 134-143. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18573/jomec.215>

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION 15 May 2021

Journalism is central to democracy, citizenship and everyday life, and its study is important because it helps us to understand this key social, political and cultural institution. The role of news in shaping the way we see and understand the world, ourselves and others is of paramount importance. Contemporary journalism continues to be under siege from the breakdown of the business model that was based on advertising, declining revenues and the closure of newspapers taking place in the midst of the global pandemic COVID-19. Politically, journalism's role in society is under pressure from various interests which has resulted in an untenable situation for journalists. New challenges and pressures have also arisen from technology which have impacted the norms and conventions of this important institution. These changes call for a continued study of this field, and *The Handbook of Journalism Studies* edited by Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitzsch – first published in 2009 and its second edition of 2020 – play such a role.

The first edition was published in a context in which journalism both as a practice and an institution was undergoing rapid transformation economically, technologically and socially. The advent of new interactive communication technologies, globalisation and the economic crisis are some of the changes. The second edition, on the other hand, is a timely contribution, published during a period when journalism is undergoing new transformations in this radically different context. For instance, the ongoing digital revolution, the rise of social media and disinformation, new production and information strategies and the worsening economic crises are having a profound impact on every aspect of journalistic practice, professional identity and institutional structure. The second edition is more comprehensive in its approach and takes into account the slippery nature and destabilisation in journalism of over a decade since the first edition. Thus, it is not a mere update of the first edition as it includes 25 new chapters and nine updates of versions from the first edition. Some of the additional issues covered in the second edition include the digital revolution, social media, computational journalism, the rise of global populism and media control by authoritarian governments.

Both editions review bodies of literature on diverse aspects including journalism studies as an academic field, practices of news production, analyses of news content, the complex relations of journalism and society, and the global context of journalism research. Both editions demonstrate gaps in literature and set the agenda for future research in journalism studies in an international context. The strength of both editions lies in how they show that journalism is an increasingly global phenomenon whose study is becoming an international and collaborative endeavour. Both editions focus on covering not just the West and more specifically Anglo-American perspectives that have traditionally dominated the field, but also look beyond this context to Africa, Latin America, Continental Europe and Asia.

Both editions are presented in a similar fashion with chapters organised in parts. The first edition has five while the second has six parts, including a new one on journalism and culture which discusses important topics including how users matter to journalism and vice versa, as discussed by Irene Costera Meijer (2020). Folker Hanusch's chapter on journalism and everyday life (2020) surveys the emergent body of work dealing with various aspects of journalism and everyday life. An important inclusion in the second edition is Keren Tenenboim-Weinblatt and Motti Neiger's chapter on journalism and memory (2020) which considers commemorative journalism, the use of memory in covering events and how journalists use it to establish their identity, boundaries and authority. The chapter is useful in helping us to understand the complex relationship between journalism and memory, a topic which has been insufficiently interrogated in previous research. Elizabeth Poole's chapter on covering diversity (2020) is a fresh and relevant inclusion as identity politics are

central to populist groups for garnering support for their political projects, as is being witnessed in the world today. The chapter analyses the representation of ethnic minority groups in contemporary Western media using the United Kingdom and the representation of Muslims as a case study.

Both editions critically discuss why and how journalism studies should be done. Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitzsch (2009/2020) trace the evolution of journalism studies from what they call the prehistory of journalism studies, followed by the empirical turn, the sociological turn and the international-comparative turn characterised by globalisation, new communication technologies and the rise of global networks. In addition, Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitzsch (2020) explore how there has been a development of new approaches that enrich the field methodologically and conceptually. Chapters are authored by prominent global scholars coming from a range of disciplines hailing from different countries, and this is important for a field which is rich, dynamic, always changing and globally diverse. The call to rethink and broaden the scope of research beyond mainstream journalism, elite nations, leading news organisations and prominent journalists is an important contribution made in the first edition which challenges academics to investigate smaller less glamorous journalistic workplaces, content and audiences. As Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitzsch (2009) note in the first edition, the scholarly neglect of these areas is problematic since journalists' working conditions vary hugely depending on economic, political, technological and social contexts. The second edition builds on this through a reflection of established areas of research and demonstrating the ways in which these areas have advanced and changed over time.

In the first edition, Barbie Zelizer's chapter on journalism and the academy (2009), in the first part, argues that its study has not kept up with changes. The chapter calls for a reflection to interrogate what has been privileged and overlooked in order to accommodate the variances that exist on the ground. Beate Josephi's chapter on journalism education (2009) discusses how it has evolved in the United States, what ought to be taught and the ideological assumptions underlying journalism teaching. The chapter also identifies some of the key texts used in the teaching of the field. One of the key contributions made in the second part of the first edition, is the discussion on the significance of understanding the work of journalists by looking at the context of news production. In the section, the theory of 'gatekeeping', which has resurfaced due to technological change, is explored together with the ideal of objectivity which continues to be key in journalism cultures. Thorsten Quandt and Jane Singer's chapter (2009) makes a key contribution by calling for a rethink of methodological and conceptual tools in the light of ongoing changes that have been accelerated by the advent of journalistic convergence and cross-platform production.

In the second edition, the discussion on news production is deepened with Oscar Westlund and Mats Ekström (2020) making two distinct contributions through a discussion of the organisational context and routines for coordination in news organisations, and routines in relation to the concrete situated practices. Their discussion touches on the radical change in the tools and systems used in news production in contemporary times. They argue that the pace of doing news has changed as new routines emerged in increasingly digital and data-driven newsrooms. They also acknowledge the important role of professional journalism in a context in which disinformation is becoming widespread and how more and more news organisations have reformulated their routines to encourage cross-departmental coordination. Tim P. Vos (2020) revisits the notion of what it means when journalists are called 'gatekeepers' and addresses related concepts of 'gatewatching' and 'gatebouncing', arguing that gatekeeping is not 'dying' or 'dead' but needs refinement. In the same section, Matt Carlson and Seth C. Lewis's chapter on boundary work (2020) discusses how digital media have made medium differences irrelevant and opened up media space. The chapter offers a top-level analysis of boundary work and journalism, and a synthesis of literature across four areas: the study of boundaries broadly, its application to the study of journalism, a growing body of boundary work research in journalism studies and the particular element of temporality in studies of boundaries of journalism. The chapter on objectivity, professionalism and truth seeking by C. W. Anderson and Michael Schudson (2020) updates a similar chapter in the first edition. A chapter by Mervi Pantti on journalism and witnessing (2020) is new in the second edition and critically analyses how the concept of witnessing has expanded beyond its traditional definition and evolved to perform various ideological and analytical functions with constant clarification and new categorisations. The discussion on citizen witnessing's significance comes as the proliferation of mobile devices and social networking sites has turned everyone into a potential witness and testimony producer bypassing gatekeepers (Frosh and Pinchevski 2014). The chapter by Dan Berkowitz on reporters and their sources (2020) discusses the relationships reporters have with their sources and how media technologies reshape the nature of journalist-source interaction within global settings. Neil Thurman's chapter on computational journalism (2020) reviews literature on this topic and discusses how it is evolving so as to address new practices such as "sensor journalism" and interactive chatbots, and questions the sociological contributions to computational journalism. Meanwhile, the chapter by David Domingo on journalism, social media and online publics (2020) is an important contribution which discusses the main empirical results of over a decade of studies, the theoretical and methodological developments and challenges for future research.

The third section of the first edition moves on from news institutions to the content they produce, looking at the plethora of theoretical and empirical perspectives which have sought

to explain the texts of journalism through the whole range of theories. Renita Coleman, Maxwell McCombs, Donald Shaw and David Weaver (2009) point to the difficulty of distinguishing between agenda-setting research and the perspective of framing. They suggest that, in political communication research, framing has been rather narrowly conceived and that scholars could benefit from broadening the study of framing effects, connecting them to larger questions of democratic theory. The chapter on news values, written by Deirdre O'Neill and Tony Harcup (2009), points out that producing lists of news values obscures the fact that conceptions of news values are ever contested and change dynamically across time and place. This calls for a constant evaluation and understanding of what counts as 'news' in different contexts. This chapter is updated in the second edition. Meanwhile, Teun van Dijk (2009) demonstrates how scholars conceptualise the ways in which the news is infused with the dominant ideology and contributes to its maintenance and reproduction. Questions of power within the commercial press also come to the forefront in the final chapter of this section, which was written by S. Elizabeth Bird and Robert Dardenne (2009), and the authors argue that a key question for scholars of news narrative ought to be whose story is being told. This is key in contemporary society as various political and economic factors continue to shape dominant narratives.

In the third section of the second edition, Christian Baden's chapter on framing (2020) reviews scholarship on framing the news in light of what it can contribute to understanding the specific role and contribution of journalists. Darren Kelsey's chapter on news, discourse and ideology (2020) provides a historical overview of approaches to critical theory that have analysed the ideological significance of media. The chapter updates a similar one in the first edition. Wahl-Jorgensen and Thomas R. Schmidt (2020) interrogate news and storytelling through an examination of the traditions of scholarship around news, storytelling and narrative. The section is rounded off with Herman Wasserman's chapter on tabloidisation of the news (2020) which helps us to understand the different approaches, key thinkers and texts in the study of tabloid journalism, often perceived as having a detrimental influence on democracy (Sparks 2000).

The fourth section of *The Handbook of Journalism Studies* (2009) takes a broader view by looking at work on the relationship between journalism and society. Brian McNair's chapter on journalism and democracy (2009) points to a current pessimism about journalism's role in facilitating citizenship. The scholar also argues that there are grounds for optimistic assessments because "there is more political journalism available to the average citizen in the average mature democracy than at any previous time in history" (McNair 2009, p. 247). William Dinan and David Miller (2009, p. 250) pick up on scholarly debates about the health of the public sphere, calling "for a new synthesis of theories of communication, power and

the public sphere”, using Habermas’ ideas as foundation. The chapter on ethics by Stephen Ward (2009) encourages an approach that takes into account both the local and global contexts while a focus on audiences brings to the fore the notion and importance of consumer agency. The fourth section in the second edition (Wahl-Jorgensen and Hanitzsch 2020) updates Stephen Ward’s chapter on ethics, discusses journalism and democracy, the economic contexts of journalism and provides a chapter on journalism, public relations and spin. Here, Jim Macnamara (2020) acknowledges the escalation of the influence of political PR on journalism, a discussion begun in the first edition. Arjen van Dalen’s chapter on journalism, trust and credibility (2020) discusses how the undermining of journalistic autonomy contributes to further erosion of public confidence in the news media around the world.

In the first edition’s fifth and final section, calls for situating journalism studies in its global context are made. The chapter by Thomas Hanitzsch (2009) demonstrates that similarities and differences in professional routines, editorial procedures and socialisation processes exist in diverse parts of the world. The rise in comparative studies is argued to be an attempt to probe deeper into these similarities and differences in journalistic cultures. Meanwhile, in the final chapter of the book, Herman Wasserman and Arnold de Beer (2009) note the continued dominance of the West in international journalism due to Western bias and lack of universally applicable concepts. They argue that African journalism studies approaches should be taken seriously as part and parcel of a globalising world and not considered as an “area study” isolated from broader debates. The chapter further points out that a study of African journalism will be important for illustrating the contested nature of the epistemologies, professional ideologies and value systems that mark journalisms worldwide. It is noted that this study will also play an important role in unearthing its colonial heritage and post-colonial appropriation between globalised Western influence and local resistance.

In the sixth part of the second edition, Liane Rothenberger, Irina Tribusean, Andrea C. Hoffmann and Martin Löffelholz (2020) trace the development of journalism studies by analysing major methodological and conceptual schools, seminal books and journals in the field, and academic institutions offering journalism and communication studies. Thomas Hanitzsch’s comparative journalism research chapter (2020) discusses the rapid development of comparative research in the last two decades. It debates key studies and findings, and reflects on the methodological challenges. Cherian George’s discussion of research on journalism in authoritarian contexts (2020) is an important addition at a time when research in non-Western contexts is growing and understandings of the relationship between media and power in transitional democracies and influence on journalism is of great significance.

Overall, both handbooks make an important contribution to the literature on journalism providing cases and evidence from various contexts. It is justifiable that the handbooks do not attempt to exhaust all scholarly areas of journalism in their richness and depth. The first edition is useful in offering a starting point for further discussion and debate among scholars and students in communication and journalism studies. The second edition, on the other hand, is more comprehensive and serves to reimagine and revitalise the field of journalism studies at a moment of radical transformation. Future editions should consider including a discussion on journalism, global pandemics and health journalism, as we have witnessed how the global pandemic COVID-19 has negatively impacted journalistic operations economically, politically and technologically. In addition, the growth of non-profit investigative journalism and cross-media collaboration among journalists locally, nationally and across the globe is being witnessed and a force that cannot be ignored. Media sustainability in a digital era and personalisation of media content will continue to be important to interrogate.

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Carolyn M. Lunga is a Journalism PhD candidate at City, University of London (UK) with 9 years of experience as a Journalism lecturer. She is currently serving as a Graduate Teaching Assistant for the MA International Journalism programme and teaches International News, Global Journalism and Media Ethics courses. She holds two Master's degrees in Journalism and Media Studies and Education both acquired from Rhodes University in South Africa, an Academic Practice Certificate from City, University of London and an Associate Fellowship for Higher Education (AFHEA). For her PhD, she is researching how collaborative investigative journalism is being done in southern Africa. Her research interests are in the areas of investigative journalism, digital journalism, media ethics, normative theories of the media, disinformation and misinformation.

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